

ENTERED

October 30, 2024

Nathan Ochsner, Clerk

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF TEXAS
HOUSTON DIVISION

ABM INDUSTRY GROUPS, LLC,	§	
	§	
Plaintiff,	§	
	§	
v.	§	
	§	
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF	§	
LABOR; JULIE SU, Acting	§	
Secretary of Labor; MICHELE	§	
HODGE, Acting Director of the	§	CIVIL ACTION NO. H-24-3353
Office of Federal Contract	§	
Compliance Programs, U.S. Dept.	§	
of Labor; WILLOW EDEN FORT,	§	
Administrative Law Judge, U.S.	§	
Dept. of Labor; and OFFICE OF	§	
FEDERAL CONTRACT COMPLIANCE	§	
PROGRAMS, U.S. Dept. of Labor,	§	
	§	
Defendants.	§	

MEMORANDUM OPINION AND ORDER

ABM Industry Groups, LLC ("Plaintiff") brought this action against various Department of Labor defendants,¹ challenging their authority to bring administrative enforcement proceedings against Plaintiff before an ALJ.² Pending before the court is Plaintiff's

¹"Defendants" hereinafter refers collectively to the Department of Labor ("DOL"), the Office of Federal Contract Compliance Programs ("OFCCP"), a division of the Department of Labor, Julie Su, in her official capacity as Acting Secretary of Labor, Michele Hodge, in her official capacity as Acting Director of OFCCP, and Willow Eden Fort, in her official capacity as a DOL Administrative Law Judge ("ALJ").

²Complaint for Declaratory and Injunctive Relief ("Complaint"), Docket Entry No. 1, p. 17. All page numbers reference the pagination imprinted at the top of the page by the court's Electronic Case Filing system.

Motion for a Preliminary Injunction (Docket Entry No. 7). Plaintiff argues that the administrative proceeding violates its Seventh Amendment right to a jury trial and that the two layers of good-cause removal restrictions preventing removal of DOL ALJs violate Article II of the Constitution. The court reaches only the removal restriction argument. For the reasons explained below, the Plaintiff's Motion for a Preliminary Injunction will be granted.

I. Background

Plaintiff is a federal contractor.³ Executive Order 11246 ("EO 11246") requires federal agencies to put standard language in their contracts barring discrimination in employment based on race, creed, color, or national origin.⁴ OFCCP audits federal contractors to ensure that they comply with this anti-discrimination provision.⁵ If OFCCP concludes that a contractor is violating EO 11246, it can refer the matter to DOL administrative enforcement proceedings (before a DOL ALJ) or to the Department of Justice for enforcement in federal court. 41 C.F.R. § 60-1.26(b), (c).

³Complaint, Docket Entry No. 1, p. 9 ¶ 50.

⁴30 F.R. 12319 § 202(1).

⁵Complaint, Docket Entry No. 1, p. 9 ¶ 54; see Defendants' Response in Opposition to Plaintiff's Motion for a Preliminary Injunction ("Defendants' Response"), Docket Entry No. 24, p. 9 ("To enforce EO 11246, the Secretary has delegated the authority to promulgate regulations to the Director of OFCCP, an agency responsible for administering and enforcing various equal employment laws, such as the EO.").

In administrative anti-discrimination enforcement proceedings DOL ALJs have authority to manage the proceedings, including the authority to rule on discovery disputes and procedural motions, manage the schedule of the proceedings, rule on admissibility of evidence, and hold a final hearing. 41 C.F.R. §§ 60-30.8 - 60-30.11, 60-30.15. After a final hearing, the DOL ALJ recommends findings of fact and conclusions of law to the DOL Administrative Review Board ("ARB"). 41 C.F.R. § 60-30.27. The parties have the opportunity to file exceptions to the ALJ's recommendation with the ARB. 41 C.F.R. § 60-30.28. After considering the administrative record, the ALJ's rulings and recommendations, and the parties' exceptions to the recommendations, the ARB determines whether the defendant contractor committed violations and, if violations are found, issues an order that enjoins the violations and imposes appropriate remedies and sanctions. 41 C.F.R. §§ 60-30.29 - 60-30.30.

DOL ALJs are appointed by the DOL with the approval of the Office of Personnel Management ("OPM").⁶ DOL ALJs may not be removed from office except "for good cause[.]" 5 U.S.C. §§ 7521(a), (b)(1). Good cause must be "established and determined by the Merit Systems Protection Board on the record after

⁶OPM does not hire ALJs on behalf of other agencies but is responsible for developing and administering the ALJ examination process. 5 C.F.R. § 930.201(e)(1). Agencies may only hire ALJs with the approval of OPM or by selecting from a list of eligibles provided by OPM. 5 C.F.R. § 930.204(a).

opportunity for hearing before the Board.” 5 U.S.C. § 7521(a). MSPR members are appointed by the President with consent of the Senate but “may be removed by the President only for inefficiency, neglect of duty, or malfeasance in office.” 5 U.S.C. § 1202(d).

OFCCP concluded that Plaintiff violated the anti-discrimination requirements of Executive Order 11246 by preferring Hispanic applicants over Black and White applicants at certain branches, by failing to keep required employment records, and by failing to conduct required analyses and audits.⁷ OFCCP brought an administrative enforcement action against Plaintiff, which is assigned to DOL ALJ Willow Eden Fort.⁸

Plaintiff brought this action to challenge the administrative proceeding on two grounds: (1) that the proceeding before an ALJ violates Plaintiff’s Seventh Amendment right to a jury trial and (2) that the two layers of for-cause removal protections between the President and DOL ALJs violate Article II.⁹ On September 10, 2024, Plaintiff filed its Motion for a Preliminary Injunction.¹⁰ Plaintiff argues that it is likely to prevail on its constitutional

⁷Amended Administrative Complaint, Exhibit A to Plaintiff’s Motion for a Preliminary Injunction, Docket Entry No. 7-1, p. 5 ¶¶ 17, 20, p. 7 ¶ 29, p. 9 ¶¶ 38-39.

⁸Defendants’ Response, Docket Entry No. 24, p. 11.

⁹Complaint, Docket Entry No. 1, p. 10 ¶ 64, p. 11 ¶ 70, p. 15 ¶ 95. Plaintiff brings these challenges as requests for declaratory judgment and claims under the Administrative Procedures Act. Id. at 8 ¶ 41.

¹⁰Motion for a Preliminary Injunction, Docket Entry No. 7.

claims, that it is likely to suffer irreparable injury in the form of an invalid administrative proceeding unless the court enters a preliminary injunction, that the balance of equities favors an injunction, and that an injunction is in the public interest.¹¹

Defendants respond that Plaintiff is unlikely to prevail on the merits, that Plaintiff has not established a substantial threat of irreparable harm, and that the balance of equities and the public interest weigh against a preliminary injunction.¹² On the merits of the Article II claim, Defendants argue that the President retains sufficient control over DOL ALJs and that Plaintiff has not connected the removal restrictions to any compensable harm.¹³ As to irreparable harm, Defendants argue that being subject to administrative proceedings in particular or litigation in general are not qualifying harms.¹⁴ As to the balance of equities and the public interest, Defendants argue that an injunction would frustrate enforcement of Executive Order 11246, that Plaintiff waited three years into the administrative proceeding to file this action, and that an injunction would delay enforcement proceedings against Plaintiff, making it more likely that evidence or witnesses become unavailable.¹⁵ Defendants also argue that an injunction is

¹¹Id. at 7-8, 10.

¹²Defendants' Response, Docket Entry No. 24, p. 8.

¹³Id. at 23, 27-28.

¹⁴Id. at 29-31.

¹⁵Id. at 31-32.

unnecessary because any unconstitutional removal restrictions are severable.¹⁶

II. Legal Standard

"The decision to grant or deny a preliminary injunction is discretionary with the district court." Mississippi Power & Light Co. v. United Gas Pipe Line Co., 760 F.2d 618, 621 (5th Cir. 1985). "The four prerequisites [for granting a preliminary injunction] are as follows: (1) a substantial likelihood that plaintiff will prevail on the merits, (2) a substantial threat that plaintiff will suffer irreparable injury if the injunction is not granted, (3) that the threatened injury to plaintiff outweighs the threatened harm the injunction may do to defendant, and (4) that granting the preliminary injunction will not disserve the public interest." Canal Authority of State of Florida v. Callaway, 489 F.2d 567, 572 (5th Cir. 1974).

A "substantial likelihood" of success means that the Plaintiff is "considerably more likely" to prevail than not. United States v. Thorn, 317 F.3d 107, 117 (2d Cir. 2003). To demonstrate a substantial threat of irreparable injury, a plaintiff must show "a significant threat of injury from the impending action, that the injury is imminent, and that money damages would not fully repair the harm." Humana, Inc. v. Avram A. Jacobson, M.D., P.A., 804 F.2d 1390, 1394 (5th Cir. 1986). The balance of equities and the public

¹⁶Id. at 27-28.

interest elements merge when the government is a party. Nken v. Holder, 129 S. Ct. 1749, 1753 (2009); VanDerStok v. BlackHawk Manufacturing Group Inc., 659 F. Supp. 3d 736, 744 (N.D. Tex. 2023). “[T]he Court weighs ‘the competing claims of injury and considers the effect on each party of the granting or withholding of the requested relief,’ while also considering the public consequences of granting injunctive relief.” VanDerStok, 659 F. Supp. 3d at 744 (quoting Winter v. Natural Resources Defense Council, Inc., 129 S. Ct. 365, 366–67 (2008)) (internal alterations omitted).

III. Analysis

A. Likelihood of Success on the Merits

Plaintiff argues that Supreme Court and Fifth Circuit precedent are dispositive on the merits of its Article II claim. Article II vests “[t]he executive Power . . . in a President of the United States of America;” states that the President “shall take Care that the Laws be faithfully executed;” and grants the President the power to “nominate, and by and with the Advice and Consent of the Senate, shall appoint ‘Officers of the United States’” except “inferior Officers,” for which Congress can choose to vest appointment power in the President alone, the courts, or department heads. U.S. Const. art. II, § 1, cl. 1; § 2, cl. 2; § 3.

“As he is charged specifically to take care that [the laws] be faithfully executed, . . . as part of his executive power he should

select those who were to act for him under his direction in the execution of the laws.” Myers v. United States, 47 S. Ct. 21, 25, (1926). In Myers, the Court held that “as his selection of administrative officers is essential to the execution of the laws by him, so must be his power of removing those for whom he cannot continue to be responsible.” Id.

In Humphrey’s Executor v. United States, 55 S. Ct. 869, 874 (1935), the Court held that Congress could sometimes place limits on the President’s removal power. The Court upheld Congress’s limitation on removing Federal Trade Commission Commissioners during their seven-year terms except “for inefficiency, neglect of duty, or malfeasance in office[.]” Id. at 872, 874. The Court emphasized that the FTC is an independent agency that performs quasi legislative and quasi judicial functions. Id. at 874. In United States v. Perkins, 6 S. Ct. 449, 450 (1886), the court upheld restrictions on the Secretary of the Navy’s ability to remove a subordinate naval officer. The Court stated that “when congress, by law, vests the appointment of inferior officers in the heads of departments, it may limit and restrict the power of removal as it deems best for the public interest.” Id. The Court again upheld good-cause restriction on a department head’s ability to remove an inferior officer in Morrison v. Olson, 108 S. Ct. 2597, 2620 (1988). The Court stated that the validity of removal restrictions does not strictly depend on whether the officer performs a purely executive function as opposed to a

quasi legislative or quasi judicial function. Id. at 2618. Instead, the goal is to "ensure that Congress does not interfere with the President's exercise of the 'executive power' and his constitutionally appointed duty to 'take care that the laws be faithfully executed' under Article II." Id. The Court held that the President's need to supervise an independent counsel was not unduly impeded by limiting the Attorney General's ability to remove him only for good cause. Id. at 2619.

The Supreme Court first addressed an officer insulated by two layers of removal protections in Free Enterprise Fund v. Public Company Accounting Oversight Board, 130 S. Ct. 3138, 3147 (2010). The Public Company Accounting Oversight Board ("PCAOB") is an accounting regulatory body whose members are appointed by the Securities and Exchange Commission ("SEC"). Id. Congress prevented the SEC from removing PCAOB "members at will," allowing removal "only 'for good cause shown,' 'in accordance with' certain procedures." Id. at 3148. "[SEC] Commissioners cannot themselves be removed by the President except under the Humphrey's Executor standard of 'inefficiency, neglect of duty, or malfeasance in office[.]'" Id. The Court held that PCAOB members were "Officers of the United States" and that the two layers of removal protection violated the Constitution's separation of powers by "subvert[ing] the President's ability to ensure that the laws are faithfully executed[.]" Id. at 3155. The Court emphasized that SEC Commissioners "are only responsible for their own determination of

whether” a PCAOB member’s conduct violates “the Act’s rigorous good-cause standard” and that the President “is powerless to intervene—unless [the SEC’s good-cause] determination is so unreasonable as to constitute ‘inefficiency, neglect of duty, or malfeasance in office.’” Id. at 3154. The Court declined to address two-layer removal protections for ALJs, noting that it was disputed whether they are “Officers of the United States” and that many ALJs “perform adjudicative rather than enforcement or policymaking functions . . . or possess purely recommendatory powers.” Id. at 3160 n.10.

In Lucia v. Securities and Exchange Commission, 138 S. Ct. 2044, 2051 (2018), the Court addressed whether SEC ALJs are “Officers of the United States.” The question arose in the context of a challenge to whether an ALJ was validly appointed. Id. at 2051. The Court held that SEC ALJs are Officers, noting that they receive career appointments to positions established by statute and that they exercise significant discretion in performing important functions. Id. at 2053. The Court emphasized that the ALJs “have all the authority needed to ensure fair and orderly adversarial hearings,” including the power to conduct trials, rule on motions, regulate the course of a hearing, rule on the admissibility of evidence, enforce discovery orders, and issue findings of fact and conclusions of law that become final if the SEC declines to review them. Id. at 2053–54. The Court declined the government’s invitation to address whether removal protections insulating the ALJs are constitutional. Id. at 2050 n.1.

In Jarkesy v. Securities and Exchange Commission, 34 F.4th 446, 463 (5th Cir. 2022), the Fifth Circuit held that having two or more layers of good-cause removal restrictions between the President and SEC ALJs was unconstitutional. Id. at 464. The court held that the ALJs – held to be officers for purposes of the Appointments Clause in Lucia – must be subject to Presidential control. Id. The SEC ALJs were only removable for good cause (as determined by the MSPB), and the SEC Commissioners and MSPB members were only removable for inefficiency, neglect of duty, or malfeasance in office. Id. at 463-64. The Fifth Circuit, citing Free Enterprise Fund, held that these two layers of for-cause removal protection unconstitutionally interfere with the President's ability to take care that the laws be faithfully executed. Id. at 464-65.

Plaintiff argues that Jarkesy controls the merits of this case because DOL ALJs exercise similar executive functions as SEC ALJs and because they are insulated by two layers of removal protection – two of the same layers protecting SEC ALJs. The court agrees that Jarkesy is dispositive. SEC ALJs' authority to conduct hearings are essentially the same as DOL ALJs, and DOL ALJs are therefore "Officers of the United States" under Lucia. Jarkesy therefore requires that DOL ALJs not be insulated by two layers of good-cause removal protections.

Defendants argue that DOL ALJs are sufficiently accountable to the President because they are overseen by the Secretary of Labor,

who (unlike SEC Commissioners) is removable at will by the President. In other words, Defendants argue that the problem in Jarkesy was that SEC ALJs were protected by three layers of removal restrictions – their own, the Commissioners’ protections, and the MSPB’s protections. But Jarkesy stated that the SEC ALJs were improperly insulated because “at least two layers of for-cause protection stand in the President’s way.” 34 F.4th at 465 (emphasis added). DOL ALJs are protected by two layers of restrictions: they can only be removed for cause, a decision that is made by the MSPB, who the President in turn can only remove for inefficiency, neglect of duty, or malfeasance in office. As in Free Enterprise Fund, the President “is powerless to intervene – unless [the MSPB’s good-cause] determination is so unreasonable as to constitute ‘inefficiency, neglect of duty, or malfeasance in office.’” 130 S. Ct. at 3154.

Defendants also argue that DOL ALJs are more subject to Presidential control because their findings and conclusions (after adoption by the ARB) are reviewable by the Secretary of Labor (who is removable at will) while the SEC ALJs’ findings and conclusions were only reviewable by the SEC (whose Commissioners are not removable at will). It is not clear whether Jarkesy leaves room for upholding two-layer removal protections based on other means of controlling or reviewing ALJs. But even if other means of control could ameliorate the Constitutional infirmity, DOL ALJs still have all the powers to conduct administrative proceedings and therefore

to play a major role in shaping the administrative record. And their recommendations still carry weight — formally or informally.

Defendants argue that Plaintiff is unlikely to succeed on the merits because — even if the removal restrictions are unconstitutional — Plaintiff must show that they caused it harm to be entitled to any relief.¹⁷ In Collins v. Yellen, 141 S. Ct. 1761, 1787 (2021), the Court held that the Federal Housing Finance Agency Director was unconstitutionally insulated from removal. The plaintiffs sought to void actions taken by the Director. Id. But unlike an improperly appointed officer, the actions of an improperly insulated officer are not necessarily void. Id. The Court stated that the plaintiffs had to show that the removal restrictions cause compensable harm, i.e., by frustrating the President's attempt or desire to remove the insulated official who took the challenged actions. See id. at 1788-1789.

Plaintiff argues that Collins does not apply to a litigant seeking to stop an administrative proceeding before an unconstitutionally insulated ALJ. In Cochran v. U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission, 20 F.4th 194 (5th Cir. 2021), the plaintiff challenged removal restrictions insulating the SEC ALJ overseeing her ongoing administrative proceeding. The Fifth Circuit addressed whether Congress had stripped federal district

¹⁷This argument overlaps with arguments about whether Plaintiff can show a substantial threat of irreparable injury, but Defendants argue that for Plaintiff to succeed on the merits of its Article II claim (i.e., to obtain any relief), Collins requires Plaintiff to show that the removal restrictions caused it harm.

court jurisdiction over the plaintiff's claims and whether plaintiff's claims were ripe. Id. at 199. In holding that the plaintiff's claims were ripe, the Fifth Circuit stated that "withholding judicial consideration would injure her by forcing her to litigate before an ALJ who is unconstitutionally insulated from presidential control." Id. at 212-13. On appeal the Supreme Court held that Congress had not stripped jurisdiction over the plaintiff's claims. Axon Enterprise, Inc. v. Federal Trade Commission, 143 S. Ct. 890, 900 (2023).¹⁸ Relevant to that conclusion (for reasons not reproduced here in full) was the fact that being subject to a proceeding before an improperly insulated ALJ is a legal harm separate from any decisions made by the ALJ. Id. at 903.¹⁹

Collins dealt with challenges to the substantive actions taken by an improperly insulated officer. To void those actions, plaintiffs must connect their harm resulting from those substantive actions to the challenged removal restrictions. What Cochran and Axon make clear is that being subject to a proceeding before an improperly insulated ALJ is a harm separate from any substantive

¹⁸Cochran's appeal was considered together with an appeal from Axon Enterprises, Inc. v. Federal Trade Commission, 986 F.3d 1173 (9th Cir. 2021). See Axon, 143 S. Ct. at 898-99.

¹⁹In short, when determining whether Congress intended to strip federal courts of jurisdiction over certain claims, one relevant factor is whether doing so could foreclose meaningful judicial review. Id. at 902. And although appellate courts could review errors by the SEC ALJ, they would be powerless after the fact to redress the plaintiff's subjection to the improperly insulated ALJ's proceeding. Id. at 903-04.

action taken by the ALJ. Moreover, although Cochran and Axon did not address the required showings to obtain an injunction, they make clear that plaintiffs should be able to challenge proceedings before improperly insulated ALJs before the fact – because there is no remedy for that injury after the fact. Defendants do not explain how Plaintiff can do so other than by seeking injunctive relief. The court concludes that a plaintiff seeking to halt a proceeding before an unconstitutionally insulated ALJ need not show that the removal restrictions caused harm other than the proceeding itself.

B. Irreparable Injury

Plaintiff argues that it faces an irreparable injury by being subject to the unconstitutional proceeding. The Fifth Circuit and Supreme Court made clear in Cochran and Axon that being subject to a proceeding before an improperly insulated ALJ is cognizable legal injury. Plaintiff therefore faces a “significant threat of injury from the impending action[.]” Humana, 804 F.2d at 1394. Because the proceeding is ongoing and nearing the dispositive motions deadline, “the injury is imminent[.]” Id. And although Plaintiff could appeal errors in the ALJs decision, there would be no remedy available after the fact that “would . . . repair the harm” of being subject to the proceeding while the ALJ is improperly insulated. Id.

Defendants argue that Plaintiff must connect the removal restrictions to actual harm other than the occurrence of the

proceedings and that the costs of administrative litigation do not qualify. But Axon makes clear that being subject to a proceeding before an improperly insulated ALJ is an actual harm independent of litigation costs:

[M]any review schemes . . . require parties to wait before appealing, even when doing so subjects them to “significant burdens.” . . . “[T]he expense and disruption” of “protracted adjudicatory proceedings” on a claim do not justify immediate review. . . . What makes the difference here is the nature of the claims and accompanying harms that the parties are asserting. Again, Axon and Cochran protest the “here-and-now” injury of subjection to an unconstitutionally structured decisionmaking process. . . . Axon and Cochran will lose their rights not to undergo the complained-of agency proceedings if they cannot assert those rights until the proceedings are over.

143 S. Ct. at 904. The court concludes that Plaintiff faces a substantial threat of irreparable injury.

C. Balance of the Equities and the Public Interest

Plaintiff argues that an injunction would not harm Defendants and that the balance of equities and public interest therefore weigh in favor of granting an injunction. Plaintiff is likely to succeed on the merits of showing that the removal restrictions are unlawful, and “[t]he government suffers no cognizable harm from stopping ‘the perpetuation of unlawful agency action.’” Space Exploration Technolo-Gies Corp. v. National Labor Relations Board, Civil No. W-24-CV-00203-ADA, 2024 WL 3512082, at *7 (W.D. Tex. July 23, 2024). Moreover, any harm an injunction would cause the

DOL is mitigated by its ability to refer violations to DOJ for enforcement in federal court. 41 C.F.R. § 60-1.26©.

D. Severability

Defendants argue that an injunction is inappropriate because the removal restrictions, if unconstitutional, can be severed. Courts apply a “strong presumption . . . that an unconstitutional provision in a law is severable from the remainder of the law or statute.” Barr v. American Association of Political Consultants, Inc., 140 S. Ct. 2335, 2350 (2020). In deciding whether Congress would have intended a statute to be severable, courts ask whether “the remainder of the statute is ‘capable of functioning independently’ and thus would be ‘fully operative’ as a law.” Id. at 2352. But there is no way for the court to sever the provisions before a final judgment. “[P]rior to final judgment there is no established declaratory remedy comparable to a preliminary injunction; unless preliminary relief is available upon a proper showing, plaintiffs in some situations may suffer unnecessary and substantial irreparable harm.” See Doran v. Salem Inn, Inc., 95 S. Ct. 2561, 2567 (1975). If the court does not enjoin the administrative proceeding, it is likely to conclude before the validity of the ALJ’s removal restrictions is fully resolved. Even if those restrictions are ultimately ruled to be unconstitutional and severed, Plaintiff’s injury – being subject to the ALJ

proceeding while the ALJ is improperly insulated – would have occurred and could not be undone. Severability therefore cannot be substituted for a preliminary injunction in this case.

IV. Conclusion and Order

Under Jarkesy Plaintiff is likely to succeed on the merits of its claim that DOL ALJ Fort is unconstitutionally protected by two layers of good-cause removal restrictions. Plaintiff faces a substantial threat or irreparable injury by being subjected to the administrative proceeding while these removal restrictions are in place. The balance of equities and the public interest weigh in favor of granting the requested injunction. Plaintiff's Motion for a Preliminary Injunction (Docket Entry No. 7) is therefore **GRANTED**. Defendants the United States Department of Labor, the Acting Secretary of Labor, the Office of Federal Contract Compliance Programs, the Acting Director of OFCCP, and Administrative Law Judge Fort are hereby **ENJOINED** from proceeding any further with Department of Labor case number 2021-OFC-00002, pending further order from this court.²⁰

²⁰Plaintiff's [Proposed] Order Granting Plaintiff's Motion for Preliminary Injunction, Docket Entry No. 7-4, p. 2, includes language referencing "any related adjudicative proceeding(s) within the Department of Labor against ABM," but the specifics of any other proceedings or ALJs are not before this court. If Defendants initiate other proceedings against Plaintiff before an improperly insulated ALJ, Plaintiff may ask the court to broaden the scope of the injunction.

Because the court is entering a preliminary injunction based on the unconstitutional removal restrictions, the court does not address Plaintiff's Seventh Amendment claim.

SIGNED at Houston, Texas, on this 30th day of October, 2024.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "S. Lake", is written over a horizontal line.

SIM LAKE
SENIOR UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE